

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.--379  
Superseding P. Q. C. A.--294

July 19, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL



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This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Brazil has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country. It includes the regulations of chapters I and II of Brazilian decree No. 24114 of April 12, 1934, pertaining to the importation of plants and plant products (superseding decree No. 15189 of Dec. 21, 1921 and those of the resolution of Nov. 19, 1934).

The summary was compiled by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector in charge of Foreign Service Information of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by Ing. Agron. Eugenio G. Bruck, Assistant, Brazilian Plant Protection Service (Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Vegetal).

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of publication, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

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Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree No. 14356, September 15, 1920 (Art. 10), Regulations of the Biological Institute of Agricultural Protection.  
Decree No. 15189, December 21, 1921, Regulations of the Plant Protection Service.  
Decree No. 24114, April 12, 1934, Regulations of the Plant Protection Service.

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION, COMMERCE, TRANSIT, AND EXPORTATION PROHIBITED

(Decree No. 24114, of Apr. 12, 1934, art. 1, p. 3)

PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, including stocks, scions, cuttings, layers, fruits, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, leaves, and flowers, if they are carriers of injurious diseases and pests.

LIVE INSECTS, mites, nematodes, and other harmful plant parasites, in any stage of development.

CULTURES OF BACTERIA, and fungi injurious to plants.

CASES, BOXES, SACKS, or other packing materials that may have served for the transportation of the products named in this article.

SOILS, COMPOSTS, OR PLANT PRODUCTS that may contain cryptogams, insects, or other harmful plant parasites in any stage of development, whether or not they accompany live plants.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM ALL COUNTRIES

(Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 1, p. 10)

BANANA (Musa spp.): Seedlings and pseudo-bulbs (bits).

COCOA (Theobroma cacao L.): Stocks, fruits, and seeds.

COFFEE (Coffea spp.): Stocks, berries, and seeds; seedlings of other Rubiaceae.

COTTONSEED AND SEED COTTON (Gossypium spp.).

RUTACEAE: Including stocks, seeds, and buds of the genera Citrus, Poncirus, Fortunella, Evodia, Melicope, Casimoroa, and Toddalia.

SUGARCANE (Saccharum officinarum L.): Seedlings, cuttings, and seeds.

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM PARTICULAR COUNTRIES

EUCALYPTUS: Seeds and stocks produced in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS OTHERWISE PROHIBITED may be imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for experimental purposes. (Decree No. 24114, Apr. 12, 1934, art. 1 (2); Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 1 (1).) See p. 10.

USEFUL INSECTS, BACTERIA, AND FUNGI: Importation may be permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture through an order. (Decree No. 24114, Apr. 12, 1934, art. 1 (3).) See p. 4.

ALFALFA (Medicago spp.), and CLOVER (Trifolium spp.) seeds: Federal phytosanitary certificate, also declaring freedom from dodder seeds (Cuscuta spp.). (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 2.) See p. 10.

COTTON (Gossypium spp.), and BROOMCORN, Holcus (Andropogon) sorghum var. technicus L.: Federal fumigation certificate required. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 5.) See p. 11.

CORN (Zea mays L.): Federal phytosanitary certificate affirming that the corn included in the shipment originated in a region free from European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis Hubn.). (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 4.) See p. 11.

POTATOES (Solanum tuberosum L.): Federal certificate affirming freedom from Syncytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., Spongospora subterranea (Wahr.) Johnson, Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., and Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 3.) See p. 10.

SEED POTATOES: To be officially certified also as to the freedom of the crop from virus diseases and that the tubers have been disinfected. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 3 (1); Decree No. 21734, Aug. 16, 1932.) See p. 13.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

ALMONDS, Prunus (Amygdalus) communis L.; anise (Pimpinella anisum L.), bird seeds, cloves, India (Eugenia aromatica (L.) O. Kze.), cumin (Cuminum cyminum L.), garlic (Allium sativum L.), millet (Chaetochloa italicica (L.) Scribn.), nuts, hazel (Corylus spp.), onions (Allium cepa L.), and pepper, black (Piper nigrum L.). (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1954, art. 6.) See pp. 11 & 12.

BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare L.), oats (Avena sativa L.), rye (Secale cereale L.), wheat (Triticum aestivum L.), and flax seed (Linum usitatissimum L.) for human consumption and industrial purposes. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 6 (1).) See p. 12.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Promulgated by Decree No. 24114 of Apr. 12, 1934, superseding those of Decree No. 15189 of Dec. 21, 1921.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Article 1. Under the conditions hereinafter prescribed, the importation, commerce, transit, and exportation are prohibited of:

- (a) Plants and parts of plants, such as stocks, scions, cuttings, layers, fruits, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, leaves, and flowers, when they are carriers of injurious diseases and pests;
- (b) Live insects, mites, nematodes, and other harmful plant parasites, in any stage of development;
- (c) Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants;
- (d) Cases, sacks, or other packing materials which may have served for the transportation of the products named in this article;
- (e) Soils, composts, or plant products that may contain cryptogams, insects, or other harmful plant parasites in any stage of development, whether or not they accompany living plants.

PLANTS WITH SOIL TO BE DISINFECTED

- (1) Certain species of plants, according to the judgment of the Plant

Protection Service (Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Vegetal), may be admitted to importation with soil subject to obligatory disinfection and the substitution of the soil on arrival.

IMPORTATION OF PROHIBITED PLANT MATERIAL  
FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES

(2) The Ministry of Agriculture may permit the importation of the plant material named in paragraphs a, b, c, and e of this article, only for experimental purposes in scientific establishments of Brazil, subject to preventive measures which will be prescribed in each case by the National Council for Agricultural Protection (Conselho Nacional de Defesa Agrícola).

USEFUL INSECTS, BACTERIA, AND FUNGI ADMITTED

(3) The Ministry of Agriculture may permit, by Order, after hearing the National Council for Agricultural Protection, the introduction into the country of species of insects, fungi, bacteria, etc., recognized as useful, to which the prohibitions under letters b and c of this article do not apply.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS OR PROHIBITIONS MAY BE ESTABLISHED

Art. 2. Independently of the provisions of article 1, the Ministry of Agriculture may prohibit, or establish special conditions for the importation of any plant, part thereof, or agricultural product which proceeds from any country suspected of being or which actually is invaded by diseases and pests whose introduction into the country may constitute a menace to the national cultures.

The Ministry of Agriculture will determine, by Order, which products and respective countries of origin are comprehended within this article.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED  
OF  
PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Art. 3. The importation of plants and parts of plants will be permitted only through ports and frontier stations in which the Plant Protection Service shall have been established.

The Ministry of Agriculture will determine periodically, by Order, which ports and frontier stations have been equipped for the purposes of this article. (See article 7, Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934.)

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULAR VISA

Art. 4. Brazilian consuls in foreign countries will not legalize invoices for plants or parts of plants unless all the requirements of Brazilian phytosanitary legislation have been complied with.

Art. 5. Besides other measures that have been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, consuls must observe the following:

- (a) Require, for the legalization of invoices, that there be presented to him for visa the official certificate of origin and plant health issued by the competent authority of the Plant Protection Service of the country of origin.
- (b) Require with the phytosanitary certificates the special declarations established by Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture for the importation of certain species and plant products.

#### CERTIFICATES NOT REQUIRED WITH PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR FOOD, MANUFACTURING, AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES

- (c) Dispense with the phytosanitary certificate only when products intended for food, manufacturing, medicinal, and ornamental purposes are concerned, which in the terms of article 13 have unrestricted entry into Brazil, in virtue of Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (d) Ascertain, in accordance with article 3, whether the products to be exported (to Brazil) are intended for a port or frontier station at which the Plant Protection Service is established.
- (e) Determine whether or not the plants or parts of plants are included in prohibitions established by these regulations or by Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (f) Grant invoices for products whose importation is prohibited only when authorized to do so by the Ministry of Agriculture, through the intermediary of Foreign Relations.

#### NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

Art. 6. For the purposes of these regulations, the Ministry of Finance, through its customhouses and stations, will immediately notify the technical official of the plant protection service having jurisdic-

tion in the port or frontier station, of the arrival and foreign source of origin of any plants or parts of plants.

Identical notification will be made by the Ministry of Supervision and Public Works (Ministerio da Viação e Obras Publicas), through the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Departamento dos Correios e Telegrafos), with respect to plants and parts of plants imported by mail.

NO RELEASE OF PLANT MATERIAL WITHOUT TECHNICAL AUTHORIZATION

Art. 7. In no case will the Departments referred to in the preceding article permit the clearance of plants or parts of plants without the respective authorization of the technical official of the Plant Protection Service.

- (1) That authorization will be obtained through an application by the importer or his broker, who will furnish the following to that official:
  - (a) The certificate of origin and plant health of the country of origin, legalized by the Brazilian consul;
  - (b) Complete information on the products to be cleared, including that necessary to establish their identity.

CHARACTER OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE 1/

- (2) The certificate in question must be signed by the competent authority of the plant protection service of the exporting country and indicate:
  - (a) Quantity and kind of containers;

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1/ NOTE: The Brazilian phytosanitary certificate is identical with that approved by the International Convention for Plant Protection and a certificate based upon that is acceptable to the Brazilian Department of Agriculture. Only certificates issued by the United States Federal Department of Agriculture are acceptable.

The essential part of the text of the certificate adopted by the Convention, as applicable to Brazil, is:

"The undersigned, (name and official title) certifies, in conformity with the results of the inspection of products included in the shipment, that the plants or parts of plants contained in the shipment described below are deemed free from injurious diseases and pests."

- (b) Weight and marks;
- (c) Vessel and date of sailing;
- (d) Description of plants and parts of plants;
- (e) Place where grown;
- (f) Name of exporter;
- (g) Name and address of consignee;
- (h) Date of inspection;
- (i) Attestation that the products exported are deemed free from diseases and pests injurious to crops.

#### CERTIFICATE NOT OBLIGATORY FOR SMALL MAIL OR BAGGAGE SHIPMENTS

Art. 8. The certification requirements of the preceding article may be dispensed with for small shipments of plants and parts of plants imported by mail, including mail orders, registered mail, samples without value, etc., or those carried in the baggage of passengers from foreign countries; meanwhile such products are not allowed to be disembarked without competent inspection by the Plant Protection Service. (Circular No. 51, of Aug. 30, 1930, makes the provisions of this article applicable to shipments of plant products imported by air mail.)

- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture can limit the quantity and establish conditions under which he will permit the certificate to be dispensed with under the terms of this article.

#### PASSENGERS MUST DECLARE PLANT MATERIAL IN BAGGAGE

- (2) Passengers from foreign countries who carry plants, seeds, cuttings, rhizomes, tubers, fruits, etc., in their baggage are required to declare them to the customs authorities for the purpose of a phytosanitary inspection, holding such material until competent inspection and release have been effected by technical officials of the Plant Protection Service.

- (3) In case of concealment or false declaration, the violators are subject to the confiscation of the products, in addition to other penalties provided by law.

Art. 9. The requirements of the preceding articles having been met, the technical official of the Plant Protection Service will proceed to inspect the imported products, authorizing their release on confirmation of compliance with the provisions of articles 1 and 2.

Live plants and plant products which rapidly deteriorate will have precedence in inspection on arrival.

#### DISPOSAL OF PROHIBITED PLANT MATERIAL

Art. 10. On inspection upon arrival, if it be found that the plants or parts of plants are included in the prohibition of articles 1 and 2, they will be at once put under the supervision of the Plant Protection Service in a place indicated by that Service.

(1) Such products will be reembarked within 15 days, and if not exported within that period, they will be disinfected or destroyed.

(2) The expense involved by the requirements of this article shall be borne by the interested person without right of indemnity.

(3) If injurious pests or diseases, or those which are easily distributed, are concerned, the Plant Protection Service will immediately seize and destroy the condemned products.

(4) The disinfection, removal, and destruction of condemned products will be effected by the Plant Protection Service or, in ports where that Service is not represented, by the customs.

#### CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DISINFECTION IS REQUIRED

Art. 11. Imported plant products, infected or infested with fungi, insects, or other parasites, or even suspected of being carriers of such parasites, which already exist or are distributed in Brazil and are regarded as of secondary importance, may be released after being disinfected or sterilized in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

If the infection or infestation referred to in this article is of great intensity, the plants or parts of plants will be subject to the provisions of article 10.

#### PLANTS FROM SUSPECTED COUNTRIES TO BE HELD IN QUARANTINE

Art. 12. Plants or parts of plants from suspected countries or localities, or whose sanitary condition on arrival is doubtful, may be planted in quarantine in an official establishment, or in a place offering the necessary guarantees, in the judgment of the Plant Protection Service, which will keep them under supervision and will not permit their removal without previous authorization.

Art. 13. The Ministry of Agriculture will determine, by Order, which plant products intended for food, manufacturing, medicinal, or

ornamental purposes, whose unrestricted entry into Brazil does not constitute a menace to the national cultures, may be exempted from some or all of the requirements of the present regulations.

#### DEFECTIVE CERTIFICATE INVOLVES BOND

Art. 14. For errors or imperfections in the phytosanitary certificates required by these regulations for the importation of plants or parts of plants, the importer may be allowed, at the discretion of the Ministry of Agriculture, to give a bond of responsibility and cash security under conditions to be fixed later and within a predetermined period and certified accordingly.

(1) The permission referred to in this article will be granted only for products which do not fall within the provisions of article 1 or within measures of exclusion in force.

(2) The conditions and fees required for the concession referred to in this article will be regulated by special orders.

#### Art. 15. Penalties.

#### SPECIAL QUARANTINES

The special quarantines of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture were codified by the Resolution of November 19, 1934, as follows:

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Article 1. The importation is prohibited from any country, into any part of the national territory, of the following plants and parts of plants:

- (a) Cottonseed and seed cotton (Gossypium spp.); to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil, Anthonomus grandis Boh. and other pests.
- (b) Banana (Musa spp.) seedlings and pseudo-bulbs (bits); to prevent the introduction of the Panama disease, Fusarium cubense E. F. Sm.
- (c) Coffee (Coffea spp.): Stocks (seedlings), berries, seeds; seedlings of other Rubiaceae; to prevent the introduction of the rust, Hemileia vastatrix B. and Br. and Hypothenemus sp., a beetle.
- (d) Stocks, fruits, and seeds of cocoa (Theobroma cacao L.); to prevent the introduction of witches' broom, Exoascus theobromae Ritz. Bos, and Marasmius perniciosus Stahel, etc.

- (e) Seedlings, cuttings, and seeds of sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum L.); to prevent the introduction of virus diseases, the European corn borer, Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn., etc.
- (f) Seeds, buds, and stocks of the genera Citrus, Poncirus, Fortunella, and other genera of the family Rutaceae, as well as of the genera Evodia, Melicope, Cusimoroa, and Toddalia, also of the same family; to prevent the introduction of citrus canker, Bacterium citri Hasse.
- (g) Seeds and stocks of Eucalyptus produced in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

#### PROHIBITED PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture reserves the right to import the plants and parts of plants mentioned in this article in small quantities, or to authorize State governments to import them for cultural experiments in their technico-experimental establishments, observing, however, protective measures prescribed by the Plant Protection Service (Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Vegetal).
- (2) The Ministry of Agriculture may import plant species mentioned in this article on the application and for the account of private persons, the importations being subject to conditions prescribed by the Plant Protection Service. Such plants will be grown in quarantine in official establishments of the Ministry, and only the respective progeny of the planting may be delivered to the interested person.

#### ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS MUST BE FREE FROM DODDER

Art. 2. The importation is prohibited, under the provision of article 2 of Decree No. 24114, of April 12, 1934, of seeds of alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) and of other leguminous forage-crop seeds if the required phytosanitary certificate does not include a declaration that such seeds are free from dodder (Cuscuta seeds).

#### CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR POTATOES

Art. 3. Under the terms of article 2 of the above-mentioned decree, importation is prohibited of potato tubers (Solanum tuberosum L.) that are not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming that they originated in a locality free from the following parasites: Potato wart, Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Pers.; powdery scab, Spongospora subterranea (Wahr.) Johnson; potato tuber worm, (Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.; and the Colorado potato beetle, Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say.

SEED POTATOES MUST BE CERTIFIED AS FREE FROM VIRUS DISEASES

(1) Where seed potatoes are concerned, in addition to the above-mentioned phytosanitary certificate, they must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the producing country, declaring that they proceed from an establishment that grows seed potatoes, officially controlled (supervised) against the so-called degeneration or virus diseases. (See Decree No. 21734 of Aug. 16, 1932, pp. 15 and 16.)

PORT OF ENTRY FOR POTATOES FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(2) The importation of potatoes from Spain and Portugal exclusively for consumption, will be permitted through the port of Rio de Janeiro alone.

(3) For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, in addition to the phytosanitary certificate, the presentation of a certificate of disinfection is indispensable; both certificates must be visaed by the Brazilian Consulate at the port of embarkation, to prevent the introduction of the potato tuber worm, Gnorimoschema operculella, and powdery scab, Spongospora subterranea.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR SEED CORN

Art. 4. Under the terms of article 2 of Decree No. 24114 the importation of corn seed (Zea mays L.) is prohibited in the absence of a declaration on the required phytosanitary certificate that the corn included in the shipment originated in a region free from the European corn borer, Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.

FUMIGATION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED WITH COTTON AND BROOMCORN

Art. 5. Under the terms of article 2 of the above-mentioned Decree No. 24114, the importation of raw cotton and cotton wastes, as well as of straw and panicles of broomcorn, Andropogon sorghum var. technicus, is prohibited, unless accompanied by a fumigation certificate.

In the absence of this certificate, or if the certificate does not offer the necessary guaranty, fumigation may be effected at the port of arrival if a properly equipped station or post exists at the port of arrival.

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PLANT PRODUCTS UNRESTRICTED

Art. 6. Under the terms of article 13 of the above-mentioned Decree No. 24114 a phytosanitary certificate is not required for the importation

of the following products: Almonds (Amygdalus communis L.), Anise (Pimpinella anisum L.), bird seeds, cloves, India (Eugenia aromatica (L.) O. Kze.), cumin (Cuminum cyminum L.), garlic (Allium sativum L.), millet (Chaetochloa italicica (L.) Scribn.), nuts, hazel (Corylus spp.), onions (Allium cepa L.), pepper, black (Piper nigrum L.).

#### CEREALS FOR CONSUMPTION AND MANUFACTURE UNRESTRICTED

- (1) The cereals, barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), oats (Avena sativa L.), rye (Secale cereale L.), wheat (Triticum aestivum L.), and flax seed (Linum usitatissimum L.), are included in the concession established by this article when imported for human consumption or for industrial purposes (stock feeds, industrial ferment products, etc.).
- (2) Persons interested in the concession prescribed by the preceding paragraph shall sign an undertaking to the Plant Protection Service at the port through which entry is made that the grains and seeds above referred to will not be used for planting.
- (3) The products mentioned in this article shall be released from the customs only on the authorization of the Plant Protection Service.

#### AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Art. 7. The importation, under the terms of article 3 of Decree No. 24114, of plants and parts of plants from abroad will be permitted only through the ports of Balem, Corumba, Manaos, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Santos, São Francisco, and São Salvador.

Art. 8. Quarantined areas of Brazil.

Art. 9. Approved form of certificate for plant material intended for export.

Art. 10. Prohibiting the maintenance within economic crops of plants which may serve as hosts of parasites of those crops.

#### BOND REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATES

Art. 11. In accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of article 14 of Decree No. 24114, a bond is established in cases of the straying of, or irregularities in, phytosanitary certificates required for the importation of plants and parts of plants, under the following conditions:

- (a) The period for the presentation of the certificate shall be 30 days for the preceding products proceeding from countries of the American continent, and 60 days for other countries, counting from the date of the signature of the bond.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

(b) Imported products are subject, in addition to thorough inspection on arrival, to disinfection, fumigation, or quarantine, at the discretion of the Plant Protection Service.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SELECTED SEED POTATOES

(Decree No. 21734, Aug. 16, 1932.)

Article 1. The importation of selected seed potatoes, with exemption from customs imports (in the terms of article 3, No. XIII - 3, Law No. 1616 of Dec. 30, 1906) is subject to previous authorization by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(a) This authorization will be granted only to growers or syndicates and agricultural cooperatives registered in the Service of Inspection and Agricultural Protection (Serviço de Inspeção e Fomento Agrícolas), and to commercial firms regularly established and registered in Brazil for the seed business.

(b) Importation shall be made only through ports or localities where there is a representative of the Biological Institute of Agricultural Protection (Instituto Biológico de Defesa Agrícola) authorized to carry out phytosanitary inspection. (See article 7, Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, p. 12.)

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture will publish the names of the authorized ports or localities through which importation will be permitted.

Art. 2. Seed potatoes may be imported into Brazil only from countries where technical experimental establishments specializing in the culture of this plant exist, according to the criterion of the Serviço de Inspeção e Fomento Agrícolas, in order to prevent the importation of unfit varieties into regions for which the tubers are intended, and to prevent the introduction of injurious or exotic diseases, and the importation will be subject to all the provisions and instructions concerning phytosanitary protection, applying to the case the judgment of the Superior Council of Agricultural Protection instituted by article 90 of the regulations approved by Decree No. 15189 of December 21, 1921.

(a) The phytosanitary certificate indicating origin referred to in article 3 of the resolution of May 26, 1928 (superseded by article 3 of the resolution of Nov. 19, 1934) shall affirm that the tubers proceed from regions free from the parasites Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.)

Perc., Spongospora subterranea (Wahr.) Johnson, and  
(Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., and  
Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, and that the imported  
tubers are free from those and other parasites.

- (b) In addition to this certificate, each shipment must be accompanied by a statement of the Minister of Agriculture of the producing country affirming that selected seed potatoes are concerned.
- (c) If, upon inspection on arrival, the tubers indicate need of disinfection by immersion in insecticidal and fungicidal solutions, this precaution will be required at the expense of the importer.

Art. 3. Tubers which may be deemed by the Servico de Inspeção e Fomento Agricolas unfit for planting may be used for consumption, provided that the competent sanitary authorities are not opposed, and that the importer pays the imposts required by law.

Art. 4. Tubers deemed by competent authorities unfit for planting or for food shall be destroyed under the supervision of the same at the expense of the importer.

Art. 5. Concerns the storage of imported seed potatoes.

Art. 6. Concerns the requirements to be met by the importer in applying for a permit to import seed potatoes.

Arts. 7, 8, and 9. Concern importers of seed potatoes.

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